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CHINATOWN ROPE IN

Infected District Again Quarantined.

Plain Statements Made of Plague Conditions.

From Rat Case—Shooting Near Bayley—Kearny's Status.

12 P. M. DAY REPORT:

WASHINGTON, May 20.—When consideration of the Senate Civil Appropriation Bill was resumed, the committee amendment to the bill, which would have made the enforcement of the Chinese labor law and the Chinese exclusion act, was so modified as to read that the enforcement of these laws should be "under the supervision and control of the Secretary of the Treasury." As thus modified, the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Chandler, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, said: "Mr. Martin Magnin, a senator from Montana, is admitted to the privileges of the Senate."

"Now about the other appointee?" inquired Mr. Tillman.

"He is entitled to the door of the Senate as a full member," retorted Mr. Tillman. The motion was agreed to.

The amendment purifying for the aggregation of minerals from agricultural lands in Montana and Idaho was also considered.

Mr. Carter of Montana made an extended statement in support of the amendment, pointing out that its adoption would not interfere with the protection of the people to protect the mineral lands.

Mr. Feltig made the point of order against the amendment that it was general legislation, but the chair overruled it. The amendment was then agreed to.

Speaking to the committee amendment increasing from \$100,000 to \$100,000 the appropriation for the investigation of streams and other purposes, Mr. Weston of Colorado made a vigorous and able speech, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Foss declared that the work for which \$100,000 should be expended was not worth 50 cents. It was not a sum to be given to the stream, but to the people. He denounced the whole scheme as a "gold-brick game."

Mr. Butler of North Carolina made an appeal for the adoption of the amendment, offering an amendment to increase the amount appropriated to \$50,000.

A vigorous defense of the Geological Survey was made by Mr. Carter, who declared it was the best institution of the kind maintained by any government.

Mr. Clay and Mr. Stewart supported the amendment.

Mr. Butler's amendment increasing the appropriation to \$100,000 was then agreed to by 32 to 24. The amendment as amended was then agreed to.

It was decided to adjourn over December 4th, notwithstanding Mr. Allen's desire to have it adjourned so it would delay final adjournment at least a day.

An amendment was agreed to authorizing the Postmaster General to hire an architect and landscape architect to be associated with the Chief of Engineers to report plans for the enlargement of the White House.

Mr. Cockrell of Missouri offered a committee amendment which he said had been reported favorably by the Senate, but which was not in line with the proposed Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. The amendment makes the appropriation contingent upon the raising of \$10,000,000 by the city of St. Louis and the State of Missouri.

The amendment was agreed to without division.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Gallinger, authorizing the President to appoint a commission to study and report full report upon the material and industrial conditions of China and Japan, and appropriating \$75,000 for the purpose.

Mr. Allen made the point of order that the amendment was new legislation and it went over.

Mr. Gallinger complained that an amendment had been adopted in the Senate, but the House had not adopted it.

"The amendment moves," said he. "That the vote by which the St. Louis Fair amendment was adopted be reconsidered."

"I second that motion," said Mr. Peacock of Pennsylvania.

Before any further action could be taken on the Senate motion of Mr. Culver of Illinois, adjourned at 8 o'clock until the next day.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—HOUSE

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, from the Committee on Rules, presented a special rule ordering the previous question on the bill to be put to the vote at the earliest possible time.

Mr. Gallinger, authorizing the bill to be read a second time, and the rule was agreed to.

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[POLITICAL]
GETTING INTO LINE
 Organization of State Committee.

Stone and Cutler Chairman and Secretary.

Tommy Leader's Check and Dot. Bryan invited to Call.

[A. P. NIGHT REPORT]
 SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—The Republican State Executive Committee met at the Palace Hotel this afternoon. On motion of Henry J. Crocker, Col. George Stone, was chosen chairman of the committee. E. C. Hart was elected first vice-chairman; W. F. Price, secretary; Senator William M. Cutler, treasurer; Senator Jacob Steppacher, assistant secretary.

The chairman was authorized to appoint standing committees, to meet in this order, as follows: Budget, Finance Committee, 17; Registration, 18; State and National Committee, 5; Committee on Literature, 1; Local Committees, 5. The chairman said he would announce the appointments in a few days.

W. B. Wood moved that the State Central Committee be called to meet in this order, as follows: Budget, Finance Committee, 17; Registration, 18. He remarked that it would be necessary for the State committee, as the governing body, to give notice of primary election to choose delegates to the State convention.

The motion was adopted, and it was decided that the State Central Committee should meet June 26, the day before the meeting of the general committee.

As the national ticket will be chosen before the full committee convenes, the matter of initiating ratification meetings was referred to the Campaign Committee.

According to a resolution of the Sacramento convention, the officers of the Executive Committee are ex-officio members of the State Central Committee.

LUCCATELLI'S BODY FOUND.
 HEAD HAD BEEN OPENED.

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A coroner's jury this afternoon found that Luccatelli was murdered. The coroner, Captain McElroy, Bovard, whose early arrest is expected.

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 FOR KENTUCKY GOVERNOR.

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 YET HE WILL BE MANAGER.

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RIPPLES OF MIRTH.

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CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

[LOUISVILLE (Ky.) May 25.—A number of Confederate veterans, including up to 1,000,000, gathered at the reunion of Confederate veterans, which opens tomorrow, was augmented by about 5000 this morning. It is estimated that by tonight there will be at least 50,000 stragglers in the city.

FRENCH AMNESTY BILL.

[A. P. DAY REPORT]
 PARIS, May 25.—[By Atlantic Co.] General Georges Delouze, Minister of War, has returned. It is officially announced that his successor is Gen. André.

DE GALLIVET RESIGNS.

GEN. ANDRE SUCCEEDS AS MINISTER OF WAR.

[A. P. NIGHT REPORT]
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he] The Senate, reassembled today, and M. Eugene Giffen presented his report on the Amnesty Bill, the provisions of which prevent further criminal proceedings arising out of re-organization. Paul Dreyfus made his statement, and the Senate voted to postpone the re-introduction of the measure next Friday, to which the Senate agreed.

It was voted that the former Capt. Alfred Dreyfus is excluded from the amnesty owing to serious double objection that amnesty, in effacing all trace of the condemnation and crime itself, would have the consequence of the reinstatement of Dreyfus in all his rights, while on the other hand it would deprive him of the rights to seek a redress of his wrongs.

The bill will have the effect of removing various suits from the criminal courts to civil jurisdiction and the most complete light on the Dreyfus affair will thus be thrown, without noise and without scandal.

DEFUNCT FIRM'S AFFAIRS.
 PRICE, MCMICHAEL & CO.'S STATE-
 MENT NOT READY.

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The firm's affairs are to be ready by Thursday of the present week. William J. Curtis, the assignee, said: "The statement is not correct, but loans have been largely collected by customers to a large amount."

Frederick W. Johnson, of the firm of Seymour Johnson & Co., who failed to appear, said the outlook for the firm's condition would be ready for the publication. Of a report circulated to the effect that all loans of the concern will be liquidated by Thursday of the present week, William J. Curtis, the assignee, said: "The statement is not correct, but loans have been largely collected by customers to a large amount."

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CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

[LOUISVILLE (Ky.) May 25.—A number of Confederate veterans, including up to 1,000,000, gathered at the reunion of Confederate veterans, which opens tomorrow, was augmented by about 5000 this morning. It is estimated that by tonight there will be at least 50,000 stragglers in the city.

FRENCH AMNESTY BILL.

[A. P. DAY REPORT]
 PARIS, May 25.—[By Atlantic Co.]

GOREST DAY OF ALL

Bullets and Missiles Fly
 at St. Louis.

At Least a Dozen Persons
 are Injured.

Three of Those Shot Will Die—Efforts
 to Arbitrate.

[A. P. NIGHT REPORT]

ST. LOUIS (Mo.) May 25.—There is little change in the strike situation today. Efforts are being made to arbitrate the difficulties between the street railway officials and their employees.

The strike at the Sixth street line was stopped by obstructions at Broadway and Miller street, where a crowd had assembled and jeered the nonunion men on the car. The motorman and conductor drew their revolvers and fired at least twenty-five shots into the crowd. William Brennan, who was standing on one side of the car, was hit in the knee, and the man, who was shot in the leg, probably lost his leg. Dolly Mitchell, a little girl, who was standing in the hall, was hit in the wrist. The motorman and conductor were hit.

Judge Talty of the Circuit Court, however, adjourned the trial of the strike to the next day, and the strike was suspended.

At 10:30 a. m. the strike was suspended, and the men were given a chance to go home. The men who were hit were given medical attention, and the men who were hit were given medical attention.

At 11:30 a. m. the strike was suspended again.

At 12:30 a. m. the strike was suspended again.

At 1:30 a. m. the strike was suspended again.

At 2:30 a. m. the strike was suspended again.

At 3:30 a. m. the strike was suspended again.

At 4:30 a. m. the strike was suspended again.

At 5:30 a. m. the strike was suspended again.

At 6:30 a. m. the strike was suspended again.

At 7:30 a. m. the strike was suspended again.

At 8:30 a. m. the strike was suspended again.

At 9:30 a. m. the strike was suspended again.

At 10:30 a. m. the strike was suspended again.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1900.

REPORTING RECORD.

GETS DECISION.

Claims That He Is Jobbed.

in Which the Police Take Part.

Long Shot Wins—Long Shots at Gravest—Baseball.

E. P. NIGHT REPORT.

McCALLISTER, (Chicago) May 29.—"McCoys" was given the decision. Tommy Ryan of Syracuse took the end of one of the prettiest and most fights ever seen here. But Hogan, claims was a misapprehension, free-for-all fight resulted, and the boxer who hustled the man to the ring and cleared the hall in it, is probably that the McCoys' fight would not have been the interesting thing on the evening's program.

The class of the agreement was that both should be in the ring at the end of the fight, and Hogan said after the bout that he had no such understanding.

As the bell rang at the end of the sixth round, Ryan bleeding and nose from the "Kid's" left jab, but comparatively fresh, shouting, "I'm all right, you win," shouted Referee Hogan.

"I'm a man, a man, a man, do you mean?" said Ryan, in

and said nothing but climbed

out of the ring, "I'm not a robber," said Ryan.

He turned round, and just as he

was about to leave the ring, a

kick as a final blow to Hogan

with a blow on the ear.

Before they could go further, the older between them

admitted that the draw was correct, but said Hogan's

decision was right.

In the opinion of a large

crowd, he had won the bout.

McCoys' fight was concerned,

as the fight was concerned,

in the opinion of a large

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THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

W. G. OTIS..... President and General Manager.
HARRY CHANDLER..... Vice-President and Assistant General Manager.
E. B. MOSHER..... Managing Editor.
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The Times offers a reward of \$1000 for the apprehension, arrest and conviction which leads to conviction of any person caught stealing copies of The Times from the premises of subscribers.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

THANKSGIVING AND TEARS.

To all the history of the earth, since the dawn of civilization, no more beautiful custom was ever instituted by a people than that of the observance of Memorial day by the American people. Days as a simple tribute of sorrowing hearts to the memories of lost ones, the ceremonial even took on the proportions of a national custom, and has at length become one of the greatest and most honored of our national holidays.

Memorial day is not a holiday in the usual signification of that term. It is, rather, a day for thanksgiving and for tears; a day for joy and for sadness; for hopefulness and for grieving. It is a day for thanksgiving and for hopefulness, because it is commemorative of a preserved and purified Union of free states; of a reunited people, after the horrors of civil war; of the cementing, with the blood of heroes, of the ties which bind together forever the people of the greatest and the freest government the world has ever known. It is a day for tears, as we all know, because in its observance we commemorate the service and the sacrifice of our friends, our brothers, our loved ones of whatsoever relation, who sleep the sleep of the brave, "under the sod and the dove," as a result of their devotion to the government which we all love, and to the flag which we adore.

For the preservation of this Union, the most devout thanksgiving is fitting; for the dead heroes who fell in the awful struggle of conflict, a nation's tears are at once a tribute, a memorial, and a monument more enduring than monuments of bronze or of marble.

All over this great, free land, today, there will be both thanksgiving and tears in lavish abundance—thanksgiving from the innocent hearts and tears from the eyes of more than seventy million of people. And the flowers that will be strewed upon the graves of the soldier dead will cover alike the last resting places of all heroes in the great war. Now that more than a generation has intervened since the beginning of the fraternal struggle, and the lines of "South" and "North" have been obliterated, it is meet that the mantle of mutual forgiveness and forgetfulness should cover past differences, as far as possible; even as the sweet boughs of flowers cover the tombs of those who fought on either side.

The descendants of this holiest day of all our holidays are not alone in memory of the heroes of all the wars for the country's flag in which Americans have been sacrificed. In observing this day we sacref to these glorious memories we are honoring ourselves and our country; we are paying tribute to the American name as an abstract conception, and to the American nation as a compact and noble entity. It is a name which will be honored more and more among the nations of the earth, as time goes on, and our motives, our purposes and our capacities are better understood.

We are fulfilling a mighty and a splendid destiny. Every soldier who has fallen in defense of our country and its institutions has died in a holy cause, and has contributed his share, however great or however small, to the ultimate redemption of the world from tyranny and oppression.

And so, let us freely render our heart-felt tribute of thankfulness and of tears today, as on each recurring anniversary, to our soldier heroes, who in dying for their country also gave their lives to the great cause of universal liberty and human progress.

Several wealthy Englishmen have arranged to colonize a number of their countrymen on a large tract of land on Long Island, N. Y. Let us hope they will be more successful than many similar enterprises have been in California and other states. As a nation, the Britons have made a brilliant success of colonization, but as individuals—at least in this country—it is quite otherwise, and mainly because a majority of the young people sent out here are utterly devoid of practical business experience.

This is a "day for memory and for tears," not a day for games and sports and mirth.

A MOTHER KIND OF HAIR.

The Belgian hare is by no means the only profitable fancy live stock that can be raised in these parts. For instance, there is the Angora goat, a native of a climate much resembling that of Southern California. This animal has been raised on a small scale for many years in California and Oregon, and by those who have given proper attention to the business, has been found profitable. The animals need very little attention, and will thrive on rough hill land that is absolutely worthless for anything else—except oil. So much is thought of these animals in their native country that the Turkish government has had strict prohibitory laws against the exportation of thoroughbred Angora goats from Asia Minor.

At late years the Department of Agriculture has been making efforts to introduce the cultivation of flocks of Angora goats in New Mexico, and with considerable success. There are several large flocks in that territory, one of them numbering 2000 goats. Altogether, there are said to be 100,000 high-grade Angoras, and as many more of a lower grade, in the United States.

The flocks of the Angora brings from 25 cents to 75 cents a pound, according to grade and fitness. It is largely used in upholstering passenger coaches and for like purposes. The present consumption of mohair in the United States is 2,000,000 pounds per annum. Of this amount there is imported annually 1,200,000 pounds, leaving the supply from home little less than the half the consumption. The Angora goatkin is now used also as a fur robe. There is, according to a New Mexican paper, no domestic animal that can supply this great demand of the human family better than the Angora goat, inasmuch as the skins can be taken in such a variety of stages. When the hair is of one month's growth it can hardly be distinguished from the astrakhan, if dyed black. It can be taken at an earlier period of growth and made to represent astrakhan. Nearly all the buggy robes that are now sold as wild-animal fur are goatkin dyed.

It might pay some of the local oil companies which have bought or leased big tracts of mountain land to stock their holdings with Angora goats. In this way they would have the assurance of some sort of an income, which many of them are not likely to make out of oil. The goats would of course have to be protected from the wild beasts.

A professor in one of the large Eastern colleges lately stated that in his experience and in that of brother professors of other colleges it was evident that as a rule "a student profited by his college course inversely as the number of years taken in preparation." Those who began to go to school very young were not as good students as those who began at eight or ten years of age. Another point made was that students who have had a smattering of the sciences before taking them in their college course do not have the interest in or stand as high in these studies as students who, at college, take up these branches for the first time. Therefore, it is argued, science should be largely left out of the under-grade work.

Again, and contrary to the ideas of some of our own state educators, it is claimed that students should be required to study and master some subjects as a matter of discipline, even if they are not enjoyable.

Undoubtedly the most important feature in the school course should be the study of English—"English as she is spoke"—and "wrote." Or rather, English as it should be spoken and written, which is somewhat different. English is our medium for conveying ideas. The better we understand it the larger our vocabulary, the clearer our expression of shades of thought. A naked thought, a bald fact, appeals far less to the average mind than does the same idea when it is tastefully clothed in words. Therefore, that man is handicapped in life who cannot well express his thoughts. If a man is a fair master of language he will have a taste for reading and will usually become a well-read and educated man. It is doubtful whether, to per cent. of the high school graduates in this country, can read aloud even passably well, while the average school and college graduate of today is a weak public speaker, largely because of his lack of command of language. Many colleges appreciate this weakness and are aiming to correct the fault. The study of our native tongue in various forms should be the chief feature in the public school curriculum, with a generous allowance of mathematics.

The school hour, is or should be, a work hour. Few children under ten can satisfactorily apply themselves more than two hours a day, nor can those under fifteen years well use over four hours. During the remainder of the time they would better be out of school. To be playing when one is supposed to be at work is demoralizing. If the first hours of the day could be given to clean mental application and the rest of the day to active physical exercise and proper relaxation the best results would be obtained. If the parents cannot properly care for the children during this increased play time the city or State can well afford to do it.

Without advancing definite ideas as to a change in the curriculum, we would suggest, in a general way, that a dark blue pencil be drawn through a large percentage of the choice artistic viands and palatable scientific side dishes, and that a large index pointer be left toward "English, Mathematics and Shorter Hours."

The General Conference of the Methodist Church, yesterday, very properly repudiated the foolish and unwarranted attack upon President McKinley which a few bigoted men in that body tried to get the conference to approve. The President referred the question of the legality of the army coining law to the Attorney-General, whose duty it is to advise the Executive in questions involving interpretation of the law, and acted in accordance with that official's decision, and was manifestly his duty to do. Liquor is a curse in the army as it is elsewhere, but common sense and not impossible theories must be used to reduce the evil. For the present the canteen seems to be the most practical and effective method.

Methodists will please note that in the Eastern part of San Diego county the grain is so heavy that in some fields the harvester can hardly be pushed through it.

Wounds in the heart of love aww, Dark valleys hath she trod, Where armies met in gray and blue Beneath the smiting rod.

She pleads for peace, O God! Adieu! Adieu!

LAURA F. HINSDALE.

One of the new Methodist bishops, Rev. Dr. J. W. Hamilton, will have a choice between Los Angeles and San Francisco as a place of residence. He will not be as wise as a bishop ought to be if he doesn't choose this city.

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CRANES OF OIL.

Through a false sense of loyalty to the sections in which they are published, most of the country papers are inclined to insert exaggerated reports of oil strikes or oil production when they are headed to the West. Occasionally one comes across an honorable exception to this rule. For instance, the Bakersfield Echo recently called attention to the many wildcat companies now impeding upon the public in that rich oil section, and regarding the flood of advertisements of one particular company said:

"Most of the advertisements that are placed by oil companies have at least the semblance of seeming truth, but as competition increases, the imaginations of the ad. writers become more and more active until some of their efforts are veritable pipe dreams. One in particular caused amusement here last week. It appeared in the Echo, showing the oil wells under the mountains in the Sunbeam district. The cut started out all right, and showed one stratum under another until it got below the second oil sand, and there was depicted a foaming, lashing 'sea of oil' and the descriptive matter went on to say that the oil in the Sunbeam district has a veritable sea of oil for a foundation. The ad. writer neglected to say whether his company would raise the stuff with a centrifugal pump until as much weight is on top that the thin upper crust will give and let everything else go to hell.

He then cut well above successive layers of bear's grease, refined whale oil and prepared graphite under the base petroleum on top, and on that showing a raise in the price of shares will be ordered. Kern county has some great oil fields, but so far "no sea of oil" have been found in them, and no contracts have been placed for steamers to navigate them. Such advertisements do the field good, and it is to be hoped that such advertisements will finally overwork them before some deluded sucker comes along and bottoms the place where their minds could be where they normally existuated."

The idea of strewing flowers upon the waters of the ocean by the school children, a ceremony which will be observed at many, if not all, of the coast towns of California today, is a beautiful one. Tribute will thus be paid to many heroes who, as brave as any who have died on the land, have heretofore been unheeded with flowers. It is gratifying evidence of the loyalty of our California school officials and teachers that they have so generally and so cordially approved the suggestion, made by Mrs. A. S. C. Forbes of this city, that such ceremonies should be held.

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THE PUBLIC SERVICE: DOINGS IN THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

EVENTS OF THE DAY.

The members of the Police Commission yesterday were served with an order of prohibition, restraining them from entering the city of Los Angeles, if possible. It was finally decided to postpone action one week. During the discussion Commissioner Ling made the following statement:

"I do not believe," said he, "in laying too much stress on the action of the Police Court Judge in holding Officer Stewart to answer. It is but rare that the defendant should be tried in the lower court. At any rate, I see no need of being precipitate in this matter. There are other men in the department who could be tried, and the charge could be preferred than against this man: one, in particular, I have in my mind's eye right now."

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Judge Allen has rendered a decree that the sum of \$100 be paid to the company that had failed to account for certain sums of money.

LICENSING MATTER.

Upon a favorable report by the Chief, the board granted the application of Charles Fanetti for a transfer of his license from No. 49 North Main street to No. 115 South Main street from which he was granted a few weeks ago by a representative of the "New Laundry Company," that an officer of the laundry should employ the company had failed to account for certain sums of money.

First Trial Found Him Guilty—This Time He Gets Off.

Burglar Flowerhill Tried on a Second Charge.

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Temporary injunction in Saloon-license Question.

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But for some reason the saloonists, who had been so far successful, have decided to take their case to the courts and endeavor to enjoin the board from the fulfillment of such dire threats. Aware, perhaps, that such motions, resolutions and loud proclamations, regarding the enforcement of the law, might drive the board to some desperate and unscrupulous course, they sought to bound the intricate processes of judicial action.

Just before the Police Commission met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a writ of prohibition, which they had obtained of violation of the saloon ordinance, had been obtained in the Police Court, was served on each member of the board. The writ was issued by Justice Elton, one of the Superior Court and commanded the Mayor and Commissioners to appear on June 6, to show cause why a permanent injunction should not be issued. Meantime they are enjoined from taking any action with reference to the license of the petitioners.

The saloon-keepers in question are accused of having allowed persons in their places of business during inhibited hours. Peter Bissen appears as a petitioner although the license for his place is located in No. 115 East First street, stands in the name of J. H. Thores, an employee of the Los Angeles Brewing Company, and it has been supposed that he was not the real owner. The complaint was filed February in the Police Court and Bissen was later fined \$20. J. S. Wirt, bartender for James Mackel who had been arrested for violation of the ordinance, was convicted of a violation of the saloon ordinance on March 21, and was fined \$100. Fred Miller was fined \$100 for violation of the saloon ordinance at No. 115 San Pedro street, where he was acting as bartender for Jacob Finch. All three cases were appealed to the Superior Court.

Two weeks ago, the board adopted a rule declaring that directly upon a conviction in the Police Court, the license would be suspended, and that final conviction in the Superior Court, it would be revoked. The time of suspension, the license fee paid to date, would be paid. This rule was to go into force on June 6, but the time of the license in question would have been suspended yesterday. Before the time, there were rumors concerning legal opinions and the advisability of suspending the license, but the board, in the meantime, had been advised of the payment of the license fee. The scene of action will now be transferred for a time to the court.

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A discussion ensued as to what should be done by the board. Commissioner Ling, who was in favor of dismissing the officer at once, on the ground that his actions had been shown to be those unbecoming an officer, regardless of his guilt or innocence, was supported. The other members of the board thought no action should be taken until

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(IN THE OIL FIELDS.)
IT WAS A FROST.

Small Business on Los Angeles
Oil Exchange.

Sale of Oil Lands in the City—Oper-
ations at San Pedro.

Business on the Los Angeles Oil Ex-
change was struck by a regular frost
yesterday. It has been several weeks
since transactions were so dull. The
contrast with the live trading of the
previous day was painful.

The stocks sold with price were as
follows:

	Shares	Price
Southern	500	\$1.34
Willow	100	1.05
Westerly	200	72%
Westerly	200	71%
Central	500	1.44
Westerly	100	85
Alpine	300	21
Total	1,800	\$1,522.50

Stocks and offers on other stocks were
as follows:

Burlington, 60 asked; Fullerton, 95;

United States, 100 asked; Willow, 22

asked; Oceanic, 30 asked; Rommel, 27;

Continental, 30 asked; Union, 85 asked;

Continental, 85 asked; Continental, 85 bid,

25 cents asked.

The California Oil Exchange had a
good business yesterday. Stocks sold
with price were as follows:

	Shares	Price
Wilson	100	1.05
Alpine	1,500	20%
Success	10	2.50
Uncle Sam	200	55
Uncle Sam	200	54
Uncle Sam	200	53
Westerly	200	74%
Westerly	300	74
Westerly	300	73
Westerly	100	73
Fullerton	275	73
Southern	500	34%
Westerly	500	34%
Total	5,855	\$4,975.50

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Alpine	1,500	20%
Success	10	2.50
Uncle Sam	200	55
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Westerly	200	74%
Westerly	300	74
Westerly	300	73
Westerly	100	73
Fullerton	275	73
Southern	500	34%
Westerly	500	34%
Total	5,855	\$4,975.50

Stocks and offers on stocks were as follows:

Burlington, 60 asked; Los Angeles Oil

and Transportation, 82 asked; Oceanic,

30 asked; Rommel, 27; Continental, 85

asked; Fullerton, 95; Alpine, 25

asked; Oceanic, 30 asked; Rommel, 27;

Continental, 85 asked; Alpine, 25

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BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
Los Angeles (Cal.) May 26, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

BANK HOLIDAY. All the banks and all public offices of the city and county are closed today. It is a national legal holiday. This is Decoration day.

COMMERCIAL.

CHINESE TEA. The importations of Chinese tea are increasing in most countries. In the United States for the first three months of this year, 1,866,000 pounds were brought in, compared with 1,666,000 in the same period in 1898. In 1900 the imports were 2,276,000 pounds. This year, again, about 2,000,000 pounds are to be expected.

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RAILROADS. The amount of tonnage moved by the railroads in the United States is now increasing. During the season closing the amount of Japanese tea imported into the United States and Canada was 1,866,000 pounds. The amount of tea imported into the United States and Canada was 1,666,000 pounds in the previous season and 2,276,000 in the season before. The volume does not vary materially from year to year. The amount of tea imported into the United States and Canada was 1,866,000 pounds of this, or nearly 20 per cent. A good deal of that must have gone outside the Dominion to find its way to the United States. The amount of tea imported into the United States direct, and a good deal of that shipped to New York, besides New York got only 1,866,000 pounds all told. The amount of tea imported into the United States and Canada was 1,666,000 pounds in the previous season. Much of the New York tea stock was landed on the coast of California. The amount of tea imported into the United States and Canada was 2,276,000 pounds in the previous season. The same is true of what went to Chicago. A great deal of tea is landed at Tacoma but it is not shipped to New York or Chicago. Exports of Japanese tea to all countries were the heaviest in 1898-9, when they amounted to 2,276,000 pounds. In the two years previous to the close of 1898-9, 2,000,000-2,200,000 pounds in each season. For the season of 1898-9 they were the smallest in seven seasons.

GENERAL BUSINESS TOPICS.

ORGANIZATION. There are organizations of various kinds in existence whose influence is beneficial to those in them and injurious to no one. There are others whose influence is injurious to those in them and outside of them. Certain towns in the country have turned out on their business and are less popular than the Grocers' Cancer Union. The evil prompts the New England Grocer to say this:

"The story of the contest now on at Springfield between the grocers and provision dealers and their clerks will be told with interest by all subscribers to this issue."

"It comes home to every dealer."

"Cattle possibly it is the first skirmish in a big warfare soon to be waged."

"The clerks are organizing everywhere. Affiliated with them are the members of labor unions generally."

"The clerks are affiliated with the union, say that it is wise policy for employers to remain unorganized in the face of the contest now going on in Springfield."

"Can individuals combat successfully with organizations?"

"What would have been the conditions in Springfield two years ago if the trade union, united strongly in association, had not been?"

"These questions are not local ones."

"They are general questions as State lines—yes, indeed, by far."

"It is without entering into a consideration of the merits of the contest now being fought out in Springfield, we naturally see the necessity of organization."

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"These questions are not local ones."

"They are general questions as State lines—yes, indeed, by far."

"It is without entering into a consideration of the merits of the contest now being fought out in Springfield, we naturally see the necessity of organization."

"This isn't a new problem suddenly put forward for solution."

"The clerks are organizing every where. Affiliated with them are the members of labor unions generally."

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THE CITY IN BRIEF

AT THE THEATRE.

THEATRE—The City Opera, Grand Opera.

COMPARATIVE TEMPERATURES.

	May 10.	May 9.	May 8.	May 7.	May 6.	May 5.	May 4.	May 3.	May 2.	May 1.	May 10.
High.	72	71	70	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	72
Low.	52	51	50	49	48	47	46	45	44	43	52
Mean.	62	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	62
Wind.	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Clouds.	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Rain.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humidity.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Pressure.	30.02	30.02	30.02	30.02	30.02	30.02	30.02	30.02	30.02	30.02	30.02

PARAPHRASER.

BETHLEHEM CHAMBERS.

Paraphrases meetings were held in most of the city schools yesterday, when the examinations up. The children were invited to the opening of the anniversary, with songs and recitations.

"M" THEATRE.

At "M" Theatres, Al Fox and Ringling, all doing business at different hours, were arrested yesterday afternoon, on the charge of selling lottery tickets. Each deposited \$5 each hall for appearance in the Police Court tomorrow.

Speaking Windows.

The windows of the local dry goods and clothing stores, after a very skillful and effective work was done by the window artists, who have devised scenes of the camp and various enterprises, from the scenes to the various scenes of the railroads.

WILL Be Closed Today.

As today is a legal holiday the City Hall will be closed in all departments except the public library, which will be open from 10 a.m. to 4 o'clock.

The regular meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners, which would ordinarily be held today will be deferred to tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

League of Credit.

The telephone company yesterday began to lay out the new lines, which were underground on Spring street from Seventh to Ninth. Including the work just completed on Pico street, and the other work on Spring street from Figueroa to Westlake Park, the company has this season laid close to a hundred thousand feet of conduit.

QUIT Work and Get in Jail.

Osgood, a railroad, a laborer in the employ of the company, was arrested yesterday to go on a strike, but now wishes he hadn't. About 8 o'clock last night, overawed with "dago red" and "black red," he and his wife, including women and children, with wife remarks. A policeman heard him and locked him up on the charge of disturbing the peace.

FIVE FRIENDS.

Only five members of the Copperhead Committee succeeded to find a seat for a meeting last evening, and, as a result but little was accomplished. No attempt was made to take up the work of the other members, who had sent to the hall, and the time was devoted to an informal discussion of matters already considered. Only a few replies have been received in answer to the request.

Wheels on His Head.

Joe Pfeifer, while driving in a light wagon on North Main street last night rolled out and fell under the horses hoofs. He was picked up and sent to the hospital, where he was treated, and the time was devoted to an informal discussion of matters already considered. Only a few replies have been received in answer to the request.

BUREAU OF TRADE DELEGATES.

At the request of the Mayor, President Abe Hahn has appointed a delegation to the Board of Trade for the purpose of nominating Freshdecks to a new charge. They are M. H. Nease, Frank E. H. Grapton, J. W. French, E. H. Grapton, James Currier, L. C. Scheller, H. M. Wheeler, John H. Thayer, Jacob Low, Frank M. Coulter, Frank W. King, J. J. Smith, E. A. Lothian, John H. Koff.

Witt's Company Gymnastics.

Every time a fire engine crosses Main avenue and Ninth street (usually engine No. 9), the "boys" on the rear of the machine do all sorts of acrobatics, including somersaults and "Yankee" performance, but were they to losses their hold before striking the ground they would certainly be torn to pieces. A policeman heard him and locked him up on the charge of disturbing the peace.

FIVE FRIENDS.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday from the office of the County Clerk:

WILFRED L. LE HEGO, aged 20, a native of Minnesota, and Anna E. Mauthe, aged 22, a native of California; both residents of Los Angeles.

ROBERT F. CLINTON, aged 24, a native of Missouri, and MARYL M. HAMER, aged 20, a native of Nebraska and a resident of Los Angeles.

C. G. MILLER, aged 26, a native of California, and M. C. LARSEN, a resident of Los Angeles.

GEORGE B. STEVENS, aged 21, a native of Ohio, and Bessie J. MYOTT, aged 20, a native of Illinois; both residents of Los Angeles.

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